

## The End of a Courtship

By RUTH GRAHAM

Kitty McBride was a factory girl and a very pretty one. She was contented with her work, though it was hard, and she took no thought of marriage. But one evening Kitty went to a dance and made the acquaintance of Peter Brown. Peter was an attractive chap with a devil may care way about him that was very taking with the girls.

He danced with Kitty several times, thus exciting the envy of other young women, who considered Mr. Brown the cleverest, handsomest and in every way the finest catch of the evening.

The next afternoon when Kitty left the factory her admirer of the dance was there to meet her and walk home with her. She asked him where he was working and what time his day of toil was over, but she did not get a very satisfactory response. He told her that he didn't need to work just at present. He had made some money and was ready to spend a part of it on her.

He asked her to go to the theater with him. Kitty accepted, and that evening they attended a performance. For some time the stranger courted the factory girl, hinting at marriage, but never being just ready. Kitty, who was not of a specially confiding nature, did not commit herself in any way, waiting for the outcome of Mr. Brown's attentions. At last he gave her a ring and told her that he was going to a town where he owned some property, after securing which he would return to her and they would be married. He seemed very loath to leave her even for a short time. Kitty encouraged him, assuring him that she would be making her clothes for the wedding while he was away and be ready for him when he returned. Then he confessed that the reason for his distress was that, having experienced certain pains, he had consulted a doctor, who told him he had appendicitis and must go where he would receive proper surgical attention. If he passed the ordeal safely he would return with funds and they would set up housekeeping in their own little cottage. He kissed her again and again and wiped away a tear at the final parting.

Ten days passed during which Kitty heard nothing from her lover, then she received a letter through the postoffice addressed in an unknown hand. Opening it she found a note from one signed, "Hospital Nurse," announcing that Peter Brown had been operated on for appendicitis and had lived but six hours after the operation. There was another letter in the envelope from Peter himself. It read as follows:

"They tell me, dear heart, that I must prepare for death. The only preparation I have to make, my darling, is to write you my last farewell. There is no one in the world whom it pains me to leave but you. Oh, how hard it is to die when I have so much to live for with you! My heart is sinking within me. Would, darling, you were here, that I might die in your beloved arms, that you might keep the life within me a little longer by kissing my cold lips with your warm ones! Farewell, darling! So long as you live keep a corner of your heart for your dying lover."

Though Kitty was fully impressed with this letter and shed tears over it, one little matter contained in it struck her practical mind. Peter wrote that she was the only one whom it pained him to leave. What a pity he hadn't thought to make a will leaving her that property he had gone for! But a man who has just come out from the influence of ether with only a few hours to live should not be expected to think of worldly matters.

So Kitty stopped making the wedding clothes she had begun and settled herself to recover from her disappointment as best she could.

Owing to some financial difficulty the factory where Kitty worked was shut down and she was adrift without means of support except a pittance she had saved. Being told that another factory of the same kind as the one that had closed located in another city needed hands, she went there to apply for work. On her arrival, leaving the station she saw a man leaning against a lavatory smoking a long cigar. She approached him to ask the way and recognized her dead lover, Peter Brown.

"Why, Peter?" she exclaimed. "Who are you?" he said, turning white and red alternately. "I never saw you before."

This was too much. A policeman was standing on the opposite side of the street, and Kitty called him over. "Arrest that man!" she said.

She went with the policeman and Peter to a station, where she made a charge against him, and, since there was no bail forthcoming, he was locked up.

At the trial it came out that he had a wife and several children. The case was settled by Peter agreeing to pay Kitty \$5 a week for ten years. He was a skilled workman, but lazy. The attorney he contracted to pay the girl he had deceived acted as a spur upon him, for the alternative was a prison. Consequently he never missed a payment.

Kitty congratulated herself on the outcome, and after taking her annuity for awhile, in deference to Peter's wife and children, she let him off.

She was afterward happily married to a carpenter, who was very good to her, and they were happy and contented in caring for a large family of children.

### A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar, if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

Red Cross Pharmacy, E. A. Drown, C. H. Kendrick & Co., D. F. Davis, George L. Edson, J. D. McArthur, W. B. Miles & Co., McAllister Bros., D. C. Howard, J. A. Cumming, Barre Drug Store, J. W. Parmenter.

## A Woman Can't Help

wanting a Plain Cabinet Glenwood, it is so smooth and easy to clean. No fluff or fussy ornamentation. Just the natural black iron finish. The "Mission Style" applied to a range. Every essential refined and improved upon.



"Makes Cooking Easy."

It matters not whether your kitchen is large or small—there's a Plain Glenwood made to fit it. Prices to suit all purses.

**Cabinet Glenwood Range**

Reynolds & Son, Barre

## MORE FATHER IN HOME URGED

Mrs. Weeks of Kansas City Speaks at the National Congress of Mothers.

St. Louis, March 25.—More father in the home was advised Saturday by Mrs. F. R. Weeks of Kansas City at the convention of the national congress of mothers. She is a vice-president of the congress.

"We have heard much," Mrs. Weeks said, "of woman's place in the home. Well, man's place is also in the home, and must not be a stranger in the home or he cannot advise his wife if he does not understand her problems."

Mrs. Harriet A. McClellan of Atlanta, Ga., a great-grandmother and mother of one of the founders of the congress, said she did not believe all women are made for mothers, and she did not think they should marry.

"Marriage is becoming rare now," she declared. "It used to be a stigma for women to remain unmarried. Now it is a distinction in some cases. Marriage will come to be considered a sacred institution. It will be regarded as a sacred calling, to which few are chosen."

Mrs. Clarence E. Allen of Salt Lake City, Utah, declared that monogamy should be the rule of family life. Marriage, she said, was for the elevation of the race and not for convenience or gratifications of whims. She blamed the eastern religions and certain schools of modern fiction for the growing social unrest.

The press and publicity report, made by Mrs. Edgar A. Hall of Chicago, gave newspapers credit for being the best agency to advance the interests of the congress.

The delegates attended a child welfare banquet Saturday night and practically closed their convention. The national board of managers will meet Monday and complete the program.

A letter received from Rev. R. A. C. A. Hall, bishop of Episcopal diocese of Vermont, who is passing some time in Raleigh, N. C., says that he is growing stronger and recovering his health. He will remain in Raleigh about a month longer.

## Prominent Business Man Cured of Rheumatism

New York, March 25.—Mr. L. E. Rosenfeld, head of the importing firm which bears his name, on Fifth avenue, who has been suffering a severe attack and was so bad that he could not stand up and had to keep in bed, is able to walk around again, and now, after three weeks' suffering, his pains are entirely gone. Mr. Rosenfeld attributes his relief to Nitro, a prescription, not a patent medicine, which contains no opiates or narcotics.

(Editor's Note.)—Nitro is on sale in 81 and 82 boxes, at Red Cross Pharmacy and E. A. Drown's.

## WALL PAPER

Are You Interested?

Do you wish to make your selection from the largest and most artistic line we have ever offered?

Only a few of last year's patterns left and we are selling them at less than cost. Over 400 new patterns direct from the factory to select from, all at astonishingly low prices for high-grade goods, also head-quarters for high-grade varnishes.

**C. A. HEATH**

14 Elm Street.  
Carriage and Sign Paint Shop.  
79 No. Main St., rear Ferry & Camp's store.

## ROOSEVELT CLAIMS MAINE

Over Half of Delegates Elected are Instructed for Him

SO HIS MANAGER ASSERTS

And the Remaining Delegates Are Instructed—Roosevelt Spoke to Huge Crowd in Portland Saturday Night—Taft May Go There.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 25.—Well pleased with the results of his trip to Portland, Me., Col. Roosevelt returned last evening for a few hours' rest before plunging again into the campaign. He said he would see no one but would go to New York to-day and confer with the politicians.

In the evening he will make five campaign speeches in Manhattan and the Bronx. Medill McCormick, manager of the Washington Roosevelt bureau, who accompanied the colonel to Maine, said a Roosevelt movement to embrace the entire state of Maine had been formed while Roosevelt was in Portland.

"Over half the delegates already elected," he said, "are instructed for Roosevelt and the remaining delegates are uninstructed."

Saturday night, Taft leaders privately conceded the state to Roosevelt.

Portland, Me., March 25.—The center of the stage collapsed, carrying down Col. Roosevelt, Chairman Foster and a dozen others, just as the colonel appeared to begin his speech before 3,000 persons in the auditorium here Saturday night.

Though he looked scared as he was suddenly thrown off his feet, Mr. Roosevelt quickly regained his composure and came up smiling, and the crowd cheered his reappearance.

The stage was only two feet high, and no one was hurt.

The crowd surged forward, however, and climbed upon chairs, demanding to see the wrecked platform. Mr. Roosevelt stood out in front and motioned the spectators back. He was in the act of shaking hands with Bill Sewell, his old Maine woods guide, when the accident occurred.

The opening of the meeting was delayed ten minutes while the stage was patched up. Then Chairman Foster formally introduced Mr. Roosevelt, who showed the effect of his experience by a quaver in his voice. The typewritten copy of his speech shook slightly in his hand.

As he launched into his speech he was soon himself again and won applause by shouting:

"Our platform won't break down like this one!"

The hall was crowded and fully 500 persons were unable to gain entrance.

Mr. Roosevelt got a taste of deal campaigning in the afternoon, when he shook hands with nearly 5,000 persons. His good right arm which in the past has withstood far greater tests, was somewhat out of practice, and the colonel finally had to call a halt.

All the way from Boston he made rear platform speeches and was greeted by cheering crowds at every stop.

The Taft men here kept close tabs on the colonel and it was reported that the president may be asked to come to Maine next week to attempt to counteract the possible effect of Roosevelt's visit on the state convention to be held April 10.

Col. Roosevelt in his speech here spent most of his time hammering at the same points that he tried to drive home in his speech at Carnegie hall in New York last Wednesday. He spoke again against representative government and in favor of his scheme to allow the people to tell what they think of constitutional law.

"When the people have secured through the legislature some law in the interest of getting better air or purer food or shorter hours of labor for women or children or something of the kind, the end that health shall be preserved or life prolonged, and then are told that the law is prohibited by some abstract letter of the constitution, they should have the right to say what the abstract letter of the constitution is to be construed as meaning. What the people have once established, they are still actively supporting him. The people will judge in the light of the facts whether or not Roosevelt has kept true faith with La Follette or is doing so with the real progressives of the country."

"Then 'big business,'" said Mr. Houser, "represented by Hanna, Munsey, Perkins, and others of higher and lesser note, who have always opposed La Follette, entered the contest and introduced Col. Roosevelt as a candidate and are still actively supporting him. The people will judge in the light of the facts whether or not Roosevelt has kept true faith with La Follette or is doing so with the real progressives of the country."

"Of course everybody, whether a believer in despotism or in democracy, agrees that there must be a government of the people," said Col. Roosevelt. "In the next place, even the ruling classes in a despotism always publicly state that their government is for the people. But if you govern with a representative part of the people there will be nefarious alliances," declared the colonel, "between the money power and the bosses."

In the latter list he named down "the chief present adherents of the president, gentlemen like Senator Penrose, Senator Gallinger, Mr. Barnes, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Tawney, and their associates."

Indiana Delegates

ARE TO BE SPLIT UP

According to Complete but Unofficial Figures Taft Will Have 18 of the State's 30 Delegates at Chicago.

Indianapolis, March 25.—According to complete but unofficial returns from the Republican primaries throughout Indiana Friday and Saturday, President Taft won in seven and Roosevelt in six congressional districts, and of 1,439 delegates to the state convention next Tuesday, who will elect four delegates-at-large to the Chicago national convention, Taft will be supported by a majority of 137.

According to these figures, Taft should have 18 of Indiana's 30 delegates in the national convention.

Edwin M. Lee, head of the Roosevelt campaign in Indiana claims a majority in the state convention of 85, while Harry S. New, national committeeman and leader of the Taft forces, claims a majority of 200.

## THE BRAIN

is the force that keeps the nerves well poised and controls firm, strong muscles.

Men and women who do the world's work can avoid Brain-fag and guard their health by feeding brain and body with

**Scott's Emulsion**

ALL DRUGGISTS

## TAFT IS INFORMED OF NEW YORK SUPPORT

East Side Republicans Said to Favor Him, According to Advice Received From Chairman Koenig.

New York, March 25.—President Taft, in a telegram received by Chairman Koenig of the New York county Republican committee yesterday expressed pleasure that the Republicans of the East Side of New York can express their preference for a presidential candidate in a primary Tuesday.

The president's telegram was a reply to Chairman Koenig's letter which informed the president that the East Side Republicans would support him. Koenig wrote that these Republicans are opposed to Roosevelt's policies as outlined in his speeches at Columbus and at Carnegie hall here, and that they haven't "embraced the un-American doctrine of the recall of the judiciary and referendum on judicial decisions."

"I dream of my beloved country and its people," he continued, jumping to his feet and walking backward and forward in his richly appointed study. "I want to take the field in person and restore real freedom to our oppressed subjects. I want to take our army, now degraded from a real fighting machine, and make it a real fighting machine."

"I am a soldier and want to practice my profession. This luxury is wearisome. I want to live in barracks. I want to train men. I want to live by day and sleep by night under the same roof as the men who wear my country's uniform. The rank and file of the army are true to the king despite his exile. And they will welcome him back and become my loved comrades at arms when he is restored."

"At times I become so homesick for a sight of my native land that I take ship and cruise along the cliffs and beaches, and the roar of the surf breaking on its shores is sweet music to my ears."

"Why, when my son, Prince Miguel, was born, I wanted him born on Portuguese soil. When that boon was refused I had a carload of earth brought from my native land and spread in the room where the boy was born so that literally his heir might be born on Portuguese soil."

Dom Miguel admitted that both he and King Manuel hoped to receive aid from Spain when the king should be restored. Manuel becomes a reality. He said that the report that the expedition was held up because of lack of funds was too absurd to deny.

"When we want to strike we will strike, and that without warning," he added significantly.

JEKYL AND HYDE

IN STUDENT LIFE

Two Young Men Arrested in Brooklyn on a Charge of Robbery.

New York, March 25.—Medical students during five days of the week and burglars and sneak thieves on Saturday is the "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" role assumed, according to the police, by two young men of well-to-do families, arrested in Brooklyn Saturday night. One prisoner is Oscar Jacobs, 20 years old, a student at the New Homoeopathic college, and the other Pierre C. Gibbons, 22 years old, a student at the Long Island medical college.

Jacobs, who the police say was expelled from the Long Island institution a year ago in connection with the disappearance of valuable instruments, was arrested by a detective in a Brooklyn apartment house after he had been unable to explain his presence there. He put up a fight and struck the detective over the head with a steel "jimmy," the police say, before he surrendered.

Jacobs admitted later, according to the police, that he had employed his Saturday holidays in robbing apartment houses and named Gibbons as his accomplice.

REAL "MAN WITHOUT COUNTRY"

Martin Gagen, Barred by Russia, Ordered Deported to Australia.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—Martin Gagen, the "man without a country," was ordered deported yesterday from the United States to Australia, from which country he sailed for Australia.

Australia has refused to readmit him and Russia, has also refused to accept him. He is held at San Francisco as an insane alien barred by the law from admission.

Two days prior to his landing, he is alleged to have become "mentally incompetent." Transportation companies have refused to carry him, and agents of the department are searching for the vessel which brought him from Australia. When it is found, he will be placed aboard as the only disposition this government can make of him.

The Test of Time

is a sure test by which to gauge the efficacy of any remedy for human ailments, whether advertised or ethically prescribed by a physician.

A medicine that has stood the test of time is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Its intrinsic merit has been proven by the fact that for nearly forty years it has been relieving women kind from suffering and has constantly grown in popularity. The demand for it to-day is larger than that of any similar remedy in the world.

This famous remedy for female ills has proved to be of incalculable value to hundreds of thousands of American women.

## TO RESTORE MONARCHY

Only a Question of Time in Portugal, Says Don Miguel

WHO EXPECTS TO LEAD ARMY

Effort to Return King Manuel to Throne Will Be One of Most Formidable Ever Brought Against Any Existing Government.

St. Jean de Luz, France, March 25.—The proposed movement to restore King Manuel to the throne of Portugal, from which he was deposed about eighteen months ago, will be one of the most formidable ever prepared against an existing government, according to the man who expects to lead it, Don Miguel de Braganza. The former pretender confessed his plans freely Saturday.

Don Miguel emphasized his belief that it was only a question of time when the Portuguese monarchy would be restored by citing recent outbreaks in various parts of the country. Neither property nor personal rights are respected at present, he alleged, and he said he was satisfied none of the powers would protest against the overturn of the present rule, because no change that could be made could make internal conditions in Portugal worse than at present.

Don Miguel said that he would be commander-in-chief of the army, having made a life-long study of military science. He believes he can make the Portuguese army second to none of its size in Europe.

"I dream of my beloved country and its people," he continued, jumping to his feet and walking backward and forward in his richly appointed study. "I want to take the field in person and restore real freedom to our oppressed subjects. I want to take our army, now degraded from a real fighting machine, and make it a real fighting machine."

"I am a soldier and want to practice my profession. This luxury is wearisome. I want to live in barracks. I want to train men. I want to live by day and sleep by night under the same roof as the men who wear my country's uniform. The rank and file of the army are true to the king despite his exile. And they will welcome him back and become my loved comrades at arms when he is restored."

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No mail's delay  
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## MAGAZINE REVIEW

Stucco Houses.

"There is now, however, a strong and growing predilection for stucco houses. Properly built, the walls are excellent non-conductors of heat and cold; they are dry; they are lasting. They are permanently self-colored, saving not only the first cost of paint, but the cost of repainting, which becomes a large item in the life of an all frame house of the old fashioned type."

"As compared with brick, their construction is rapid."

"They admit of more flexibility in planning, particularly as to bays and overhangs—so often wanted for the space they afford on the bedroom floors."

—Suburban Life Magazine for April.

A Great Man With a Boy's Objection to Being "Stumped."

Oscar Hammerstein, the great theatrical and operatic manager, according to a most interesting article in the April Woman's Home Companion, has a boy's objection to being "stumped." It was this trait that made him take a bet of \$500 that he couldn't write a one-act opera, words and score, in twenty-four hours. And write it he did, locked up in a room, with a hand-organ subsidized by the man who bet against him deliberately playing under the window.

The opera, of course, wasn't very good, but he proved that he could do it and won his bet. Following is an interesting extract from the article:

"Competent authorities assured him that it was impossible to popularize opera in London. Opera could be given there for the select few, of course, but on a large scale for the many—never! Why, it had never been done! Naturally then, being what he is, he proceeded to do it. In November, 1910, he laid the foundations of an opera house to seat an audience of two thousand seven hundred in the Kingsway, London, and about a year later, up went the curtain. The conditions were anything but favorable. Fashionable London held aloof, for whatever he might have to offer, he was a German-American innovator. The newspapers almost ignored him; for he was trying to do something great—well, it simply hadn't been done. But in the end he fairly forced recognition. Especially after the notable success of Miss Felice Lyne, the critics of the best London papers have been stirred even to enthusiasm over Mr. Hammerstein's productions and have accorded warm praise to his American singers. Mr. Hammerstein was born in Berlin in 1847, and lived in a well-to-do home until he was fifteen, when he ran away home, his father shipped him with a skate-strap. Coming to New York in a sailing-vessel, he found work as a cigar-maker at two dollars a week. He invented a cigar-making machine that he sold for six thousand dollars, and another device that brought him two thousand five hundred dollars, edited a trade journal, wrote farces, composed music, helped conduct two German theatres, and began to play with real estate."

Two Hundred Cities in Revolt.

The most remarkable political fact of the last decade is the rapidity with which American cities are changing their form of government.

Twelve years ago, Galveston, Texas, was practically wiped out by a tidal wave. When the waters receded, they left the island covered with wreckage, slime and debt. But that tidal wave wiped out more than a single city! It swept away—though no one dreamed of it at the time—the city boss and the corrupt politician from hundreds of American municipalities.

Galveston was left broken and bankrupt. The work of reconstruction—the great problem of making the city safe—called for the best efforts of the strongest and ablest men. It was no job for gang politicians, such as had ruled and despoiled the city—in alliance with big business—during the old days. In their extremity, the people of the city called upon the legislature and the governor of the state to help them. They asked that the old form of city government be suspended and that a commission of five strong men be appointed, who should have absolute charge of every department of the city government.

So—with no idea of forever ending the rule of the boss—did commission government come into existence.

The governor's commission took hold of their great task like men. For two years they labored mightily, while the old politicians sulked and growled and starved. Then there came a chance for the politicians to take the whole question into the courts. The courts decided that because a majority of the commission was appointed by the governor, the whole body and its work was unconstitutional. Whereupon the people rose in their wrath and elected the same five commissioners by a vote that buried the gangsters deeper than the tidal wave.

So the original "commission" became a purely popular and elective body, although the name—now a complete misnomer—has stuck. It was five years before the Galveston anti-toxin for the city boss disease began to take. Houston,

watching with jealous eyes the rebirth and rapid growth of its sister city, was the first to follow the Galveston example, and, on the heels of Houston, came revolution.

Between January 1, 1906, and February 1, 1912, no less than 186 American cities scattered through 33 states, adopted the commission form of government.

More than two hundred other municipalities are now seriously considering the adoption of the commission and the "galveston idea," while not adopted in its entirety, has materially affected the form of government in such great cities as Boston and Pittsburgh.

The essential features